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RHODODENDRONS & AZALEAS

SPRING and FALL, 1955



Why Grow Rhododendrons?

For the Pacific Northwest this group includes the finest of all garden shrubs. With some care as to selection of varieties and growing conditions, Rhododendrons and Azaleas are wonderful garden subjects along the Atlantic Coast. There are many areas in other parts of the United States where a more limited group of varieties, may be grown. No garden group offers greater possibilities to the hobbyist. The possibilities for breeding are tremendous because of the great variation in types. A garden featuring Rhododendrons and Azaleas, properly selected and planted, will give unmatched year 'round beauty and variety.



Our Large Collection

We are now propagating some 750 varieties and species of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. Not all of them are listed in this catalog, of course, as there are only a few small plants of some things. However, if there is anything you would like to have and do not see listed, just drop us a line and we will be glad to tell you what we have in that particular variety or species.



**CRANGUUMA
FARMS**

FRANK O. GLENN, Jr.

Long Beach, Washington

Telephone MI 2-5121

We have collected this large number of species and varieties for several reasons. In the first place, we want to become familiar with practically everything available in the *Rhododendron* group so that we will know which ones are the best for various purposes. In some ways it might have been advisable for us to pick out a dozen or so of the best varieties and give our entire attention to propagating large numbers of these. However, when we consider that there are almost 1,000 species of *Rhododendrons* and several thousand varieties of *Rhododendron* hybrids and *Azaleas* which have been named and introduced, it will be readily seen that a dozen or so varieties would give a very poor representation of such a large and varied group. Furthermore, who would be able to name the best dozen or so varieties? The fact that certain varieties are being sold by various nurserymen in large numbers does not necessarily mean that they are the best.

As our collection develops it becomes more and more evident that no one can pick out a dozen varieties which would adequately represent all of the types available. We have varieties which blossom in February and from then on others bloom each month until July, and sometimes into August. Some produce a few flowers in the Fall. There are tiny rock garden plants only 2 or 3 ins. high with very small leaves, and other large, free-growing plants with large leaves which, if given ideal conditions, would eventually make trees many feet high. There is a wide range of foliage, type of growth, and color and size of flowers. It is our feeling that as these less well known species and varieties become better known, they will play a much more important part in American gardening. Use of the dwarf, rock garden types has hardly been started in this country. It is our hope to have here at Cranguyma Farms a collection which people can study and from which they may choose a great range of plant material for all sorts of gardening uses.



Rhododendron Culture

There is no denying that *Rhododendrons* do require special conditions in order to thrive as they should. However, we are finding every year that people in additional areas where *Rhododendrons* have never been grown before can grow them successfully if they watch a few details. *Rhododendrons* require an acid soil but this does not mean that every garden soil needs to be acidified as *Rhododendrons* will do well at pH5 and fairly well in soils that are even less acid than that. However, where soil is near the neutral point, or on the alkaline side, it will definitely be necessary to use chemical treatments or to dig out the soil and replace it with peat moss, leaf mold, and

soil which is acid or which can be acidified. In soils which are not quite acid enough, ammonium sulphate, properly used, will increase the acidity of the soil and also provide a good source of nitrogen. On soils which are near the neutral point it would probably be desirable to acidify with sulphur.

Rhododendrons normally require a considerable amount of organic matter in the soil. This may be added in the form of peat moss, leaf mold, sawdust or well-rotted manure. Where sawdust is used, or for that matter where any other dry organic matter which has only started to decay is applied, it will be necessary to add additional nitrogen. Usually at least twice as much nitrogen will be needed for soil which has had sawdust worked into it, or applied as a mulch, as would be needed if the sawdust were not used. When planting in heavy soil mix peat moss or leaf mold with the soil to be filled in around the plant. Set the plants not more than an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery. More and more, Rhododendron growers are using a mulch of peat moss, sawdust, leaves or other organic matter. This keeps the soil cooler in Summer, conserves moisture, and of course adds organic matter as it decays, besides providing some protection against Winter injury of the base of the trunk and the roots. To be satisfactory a mulch should be deep enough to prevent the growth of most weeds. In very dry periods it will be advisable to check the moisture under the mulch and perhaps apply additional water. Rhododendrons are rather sensitive to dry weather and ample watering is advisable.

Rhododendrons are often said to be shade plants but they do not like heavy shade, especially under trees where there is competition with the trees for water and plant food. The north side of a building where the Rhododendrons may get a little direct sun in morning and evening, is a very desirable location. Certain small trees providing light shade may be the best where there is ample moisture and plant food. Where the soil is very dry and where competition with trees would be a serious factor, it may be practical to build a lath shade. In warm climates, lath houses provide a pleasant place for the gardener to work and to enjoy the Rhododendrons as well as giving them the conditions they require. Lath houses may be constructed fairly cheaply and if well designed and well located, they can be an asset to the garden.

Rhododendrons require about as much fertility as other garden plants. The fertilizer, of course, should not contain lime, as lime is definitely undesirable for Rhododendrons except under extremely acid conditions.

Azaleas, as a group, are somewhat more tolerant of direct sunshine, higher Summer temperatures, and drier conditions than are Rhododendrons.

HARDINESS: The American Rhododendron Society has recently established a scale of hardiness ratings based on the minimum temperatures which the varieties as dormant plants may be expected to withstand with no appreciable injury to leaf, stem or bud. Of course, in addition to actual varietal resistance to cold other factors affect the ability of any individual plant to escape injury, such as length of exposure to low temperatures, rate of temperature fall, extent of dormancy, protection from wind, exposure to the sun, and the growth condition of the plant as affected by age, previous flowering, fertilizers used and the condition of the graft union. The A.R.S. hardiness ratings are as follows: H-1—Varieties hardy to -25°F . These varieties should be hardy in southern New York and southern New England. H-2—Hardy to -15°F . H-3—Hardy to -5°F . These varieties should be fairly hardy in the southern part of Long Island and around Philadelphia. H-4—Hardy to $+5^{\circ}\text{F}$. H-5—Hardy to $+15^{\circ}\text{F}$. These varieties should be hardy during most winters in the Portland and Seattle areas. H-6—Hardy to $+25^{\circ}\text{F}$. H-7—Hardy to $+32^{\circ}\text{F}$.

The winter of 1949-50 was especially severe in the Pacific Northwest, certain well-known Rhododendron gardens experiencing temperatures as low as -18°F . This presented an unusually fine opportunity to secure data from many growers on which to base tentative American hardiness ratings. These ratings, as published in the October, 1950 Bulletin of the American Rhododendron Society, are used in this list. It is significant that very few varieties were reported as actually killed at -18°F . Some were severely injured and others were killed to the ground but later sprouted up again. This would seem to indicate the advisability of having varieties on their own roots where winters are severe, as any shoots sent up by grafted plants, if killed to the ground, would be from seedling rootstock and not the original scion variety.

Most of our varieties are propagated from cuttings and hence are on their own roots. We will be glad to answer inquiries as to whether we can furnish particular varieties on their own roots.

HARDY VARIETIES FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS: Certain varieties in this list should be satisfactory in favorably located sites along the Atlantic Coast from Long Island south. In the southeast and part of the east, high Summer temperatures and lack of humidity, rather than Winter cold, are the limiting factors. The following varieties are probably the hardiest in this list: Arthur J. Ivens, Cynthia, Fastuosum flore pleno, Gomer Waterer, Lady Clementine Mitford, Lord Roberts, Mrs. Chas. Thorold, Mrs. J. G. Millais, Mrs. R. S. Holford, Purple Splendor.

QUALITY RATINGS: The quality of the variety as indicated its ornamental and general garden value is expressed, according to the A.R.S. rating system, by xxxx for the best varieties. Varieties unworthy of even one should be preceded by o. Varieties in this list which are preceded by no rating symbol have not yet been given an American rating. The English rating, similar to that of the A.R.S. but using asterisks (*) is given certain varieties for which no A.R.S. rating has been established. The symbols A.M. and F.C.C. mean Award of Merit and First Class Certificate respectively, which have been granted to these varieties by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

HOW RHODODENDRONS ARE NAMED: The method of naming Rhododendron varieties in England, from whence have come many of our best varieties has differed from accepted horticultural practice in this country. The American Rhododendron Society, therefore, has prepared the following statement for the protection of prospective Rhododendron growers:

“Two types of Horticultural varieties of Rhododendrons are in the nursery trade. The first type includes those varieties which have been propagated asexually by cuttings, layers, or grafts from one original selected seedling. Such varieties are called clones or clonal varieties and all plants of such a variety have identical characters except as they are influenced by environment. The second type of variety consists of a group of seedlings of a particular cross, usually between two species, or between a species and a variety. Such “group” varieties exhibit more or less variation, so that two plants of such a variety may be quite different. As recommended in the Preliminary Code of Nomenclature published by the American Rhododendron Society, we are marking all “group” varieties by the abbreviation “gr.” All varieties not so marked are clones. All special award varieties, marked A.M. F.C.C., etc., are clones which have been propagated asexually from the original plant receiving the award.”

The listing of group varieties in this catalog is based on information in “The Rhododendron Handbook” (1952) of the Royal Horticultural Society. Some of those so listed, especially the older varieties, are probably in the trade in only one clonal form. However, according to English practice, the original cross producing such varieties could be made again, and any of the seedlings given the group variety name. The American Rhododendron Society strongly recommends that American breeders name only superior individual plants and propagate them as clones. The group varieties we list have been propagated asexually from selected plants and are not simply lots of unselected seedlings.

Rhododendron Hybrids

Group 1

Small plants from lath house - \$2.50 each.

Plants from the field:	9" - 12" - \$3.00	15" - 18" - \$5.50
	12" - 15" - \$4.00	18" - 24" - \$6.50

	ANNIE E. ENDTZ	—Light pink
	ANTOON VAN WELIE	—Carmine-pink
xxx	AZOR , gr. (H-4)	—Soft salmon, trumpet shaped flowers
	BAHRAM	—Blush pink, fading white
*	B. de BRUIN	—Dark red
xxx	BETTY WORMALD , A.M. (H-3)	—Pale pink, pale purple blotch
	CANARY	—Bright yellow, early
x	CHRISTMAS CHEER	—Blush, very early
xx	CORNUBIA , A.M. (H-5)	—Blood-red, very early
xx	CORONA , A.M. (H-3)	—Coral-pink, plant medium size
x	COUNTESS OF ATHLONE (H-3)	—Mauve, large flowers
xx	COUNTESS OF DERBY , gr. (H-3)	—Rose-pink
xx	COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON (H-5)	—White, flushed rose
*	COUNTESS OF SEFTON	—White
xx	CYNTHIA (H-3)	—Rosy-crimson, vigorous
x	DONCASTER (H-3)	—Scarlet-crimson
xxx	FABIA , gr. (H-4)	—Orange-salmon
xxx	FABIA , var. Exbury	—Apricot yellow, flushed pink
xxx	FABIA , var. Roman Pottery	—Pale orange
xxx	FABIA , var. Tangerine	—A reddish flowered Fabia
xxx	FABIA , var. Towercourt	—Pale apricot-yellow
xxx	FAGGETER'S FAVORITE , A.M. (H-3)	—Shell pink, large flowers
xx	F. C. PUDDLE , gr. (H-4)	—Orange red
*	FLARE	—Salmon-red, late
xxx	FUSILIER (H-5)	—Scarlet, late
*	GARIBALDI	—Salmon-red
*	GARNET , A.M.	—Deep salmon-rose
xxx	GILL'S CRIMSON (H-5)	—Blood crimson, very early
	GOBLIN , B. var.	—Deep Salmon-rose
xx	GOMER WATERER , A.M. (H-2)	—White, slightly blushed, very late
*	HARVEST MOON	—Creamy white, carmine blotch
xx	HUGH KOSTER , A.M. (H-4)	—Bright crimson
	INDEPENDENCE DAY	—Red with dark spot
x	IVERY'S SCARLET (H-4)	—Blood-red, vigorous
xx	JAN DEKENS (H-3)	—Pink, fringed
xxx	J. G. MILLIAS (H-4)	—Deep blood-red
xxx	J. H. VAN NES (H-3)	—Soft red
xxx	LADY BLIGH , A.M. (H-3)	—Strawberry red
xxxx	LADY CHAMBERLAIN , gr. (H-4)	—Salmon-pink
xx	LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD (H-3)	—Peach-pink, deeper margin

***	LADY ELEANOR CATHCART	—Clear pink with chocolate spots
XXXX	LADY ROSEBERRY, gr. (H-4)	—Bright rosy pink
XXXX	LODER'S WHITE, A.M. (H-4)	—White, flowers very large, frilled
X	LORD ROBERTS (H-3)	—Dark red, black spots
*	MARGARET BEAN	—Yellow, fringed pink
XXX	MARGARET DUNN, gr. (H-3)	—Apricot, flushed pink
XXX	MARINUS KOSTER, A.M. (H-3)	—Deep pink, brown blotch
XXXX	MAY DAY, A.M. (H-3)	—Scarlet, compact bush
	MEDUSA	—Deep orange
**	MIDSUMMER	—Rose-pink, late
XX	MME. de BRUIN (H-3)	—Cerise-red
XXX	MME. FR. J. CHAUVIN, A.M. (H-3)	—Rosy-pink, rather tall
	MME. GUILLEMOT	—Deep pink
	MAHMOUD	—Light pink, greenish blotch
XX	MOSER'S MAROON (H-3)	—Maroon
**	MRS. A. C. KENRICK, A.M.	—Rose pink
	MRS. ALISTAIR MacINTOSH	—Soft rose mauve, fading white
XX	MRS. A. T. de la MARE, (H-3)	—White with green spots
**	MRS. CHARLES PEARSON, A.M.	—Blush mauve, spotted burnt sienna
	MRS. CHARLES THOROLD	—Pink, yellow center
*	MRS. E. C. STIRLING	—Blush pink
XXX	MRS. G. W. LEAK (H-4)	—Pink with brown purple blotch
XX	MRS. J. G. MILLAIS (H-2)	—White, yellow eye
XXX	MRS. LINDSAY SMITH, A.M. (H-3)	—White
XXX	MRS. PHILLIP MARTINEAU (H-3)	—Rose pink, yellow blotch
XX	MRS. R. S. HOLFORD (H-3)	—Rosy Salmon
*	MRS. T. LOWINSKY	—Light pink, brown blotch
X	NOBLEANUM VENUSTUM (H-3)	—Pink, very early
*	ODORATUM	—Pale lilac, fragrant, azaleodendron
	OREGON QUEEN	—Light pink azaleodendron
XX	PINK PEARL, F.C.C. (H-3)	—Rose-pink fading to blush
X	PINK PERFECTION	—Pink
XXX	PRINCESS ELIZABETH (H-2)	—Crimson
*	PROFESSOR J. H. ZAAYER	—Bright light red
**	PURPLE EMPEROR, A.M.	—Deep purple, tall growing
XXX	ROMANY CHAI, gr. (H-3)	—Orange-scarlet
X	ROSA MUNDI (H-3)	—Pale pink
XX	ROSAMUND MILLAIS (H-3)	—Cerise, blotch burnt umber
XXX	ROYAL FLUSH, gr. (H-4)	—Pink and yellow forms
XX	SARITA LODER, gr. (H-4)	—Pale salmon-pink
XXX	SNOW QUEEN, gr. (H-3)	—Pure white
**	SOUVENIR of ANTHONY WATERER	—Salmon-red
XXXX	TALLY-HO, gr. (H-5)	—Bright scarlet
***	VANESSA, F.C.C.	—Rose pink
XX	VAN NES SENSATION (H-4)	—Pale lilac, large flowers
XXX	VULCAN, gr. (H-3)	—Brick red
X	WHITE PEARL (H-4)	—Blush changing to white
	WINDSOR LAD	—Lav'der-purple, gr'n-yellow blotches
XX	ZUYDER ZEE, A.M. (H-4)	—Lemon-yellow, crimson spotted

Group 2

Small plants from the lath house - \$2.50 each

Plants from the field:	9" - 12" - \$3.50	15" - 18" - \$6.00
	12" - 15" - \$4.50	18" - 24" - \$7.00

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|------|--|----------------------------------|
| xxx | BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH, F.C.C. (H-3) | —White, tall, vigorous |
| *** | BRITANNIA, A.M. (H-3) | —Bright crimson-red |
| xx | BUTTERFLY, A.M. (H-3) | —Pale lemon, chocolate blotch |
| xxxx | EARL OF ATHLONE, F.C.C. (H-4) | —Bright blood-red, erect |
| xxxx | LODERI KING GEORGE H-4) | —Ivory-white, very large flowers |
| xx | MRS. MARY ASHLEY (H-3) | —Salmon-pink, shaded cream |
| xxx | PURPLE SPLENDOR, A.M. (H-3) | —The best purple, compact plant |
| xxx | UNIQUE, A.M. (H-3) | —Pale yellow, compact |



Dwarf Varieties

Small plants from the lath house - \$2.00 each

Plants from the nursery, one year older than above - \$3.50

American gardens of the future will undoubtedly contain many more of these beautiful little shrubs than they do at present. Graceful and interesting, they fit admirably into the landscaping of the small home where they will not "overgrow" their position as often happens with larger varieties. They are also very decorative in rock gardens and in rock walls.

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|------|--|----------------------------------|
| xxx | ARTHUR J. IVENS, A.M. (H-2) | —Bell shaped, pale rose |
| xxx | ARTHUR OSBORN, A.M. (H-3) | —Dark scarlet |
| *** | AUGFAST, gr. | —Blue, small flowers |
| **** | BLUE DIAMOND, F.C.C. | —Blue, small flowers |
| xxx | BOWBELLS, A.M. (H-3) | —Pink |
| xxx | BRIC-A-BRAC, A.M. (H-3) | —Large white flowers, very early |
| xxx | CLIPINENSE H-4) | —White, early |
| xxx | HUMMING BIRD, gr. (H-4) | —Pink, rounded leaves, low |
| xx | PRAECOX, gr. (H-3) | —Rosy lilac, extremely early |
| | R. CHAETOMALLUM X R. HAEMATODES | —Dark red |
| ** | SAPPHIRE | —Blue, very small leaves |
| xx | NEREID | —Orange-pink bells |



SPECIAL COLLECTION: Rhododendrons are at their best when grown in groups. In order to encourage beginners to purchase several plants at a time, we are offering a special collection of 6 different hybrid Rhododendrons at a substantial discount. All are small plants of our choice from the lath house. Special price \$7.50.

Rhododendron Species

Many of our Rhododendron species plants are still small seedlings grown from seed from botanical gardens in this country and in England and Scotland, as well as from private collectors. For the most part, this is open-pollinated seed taken from plants growing in fairly large collections where there is always chance for cross pollination. Some of our seedlings are quite variable and in such cases we do our best to check the description of the species and sell only those which we believe to be true to name. With other lots of seed the seedlings are extremely uniform and there is no doubt about their trueness to name. We will, however, be glad to replace plants if they prove to be not true to name. Included in our collection are plants which have been grown from seed collected on the Yunnan-Tibet Border in Asia by Dr. J. F. Rock on his plant exploration trip in 1948.

Plants are priced at \$1.00 to \$4.00 depending upon age, species, and general condition.

o	R. ambiguum (H-4)	—Yellow, spotted green
xxxx	R. arboreum (H-4)	—Rose to red, tall
o	R. argyrophyllum (H-3)	—White, flushed rose
**	R. artosquameum	—Rose, 2-8 ft.
xxxx	R. Augustinii (H-4)	—Lavender-rose to violet
xxxx	R. barbatum (H-4)	—Crimson-scarlet
xxxx	R. caeruleum (H-3)	—White to rose-lavender
xxx	R. campanulatum (H-2)	—Rosy white or white
xx	R. campylogynum (H-2)	—Purplish, to 2 ft.
x	R. catawbiense (H-2)	—Magenta, very hardy
x	R. caucasicum (H-4)	—Yellowish, tinted rose
xx	R. chartophyllum (H-3)	—Resembles yunnanense
*	R. chloranthum	—Deciduous shrub, yellow flowers
	R. Davidii	—Rosy red, spotted purple
xxx	R. Davidsonianum (H-4)	—Pink, dotted red
xxx	R. decorum (H-4)	—Flushed white
xxx	R. deleiense (H-4)	—Same as tephropeplum
xx	R. desquamatum (H-3)	—Mauve spotted flowers
	R. detonsum	—Rose-pink, crimson spots
xxx	R. diaprepes (H-4)	—Flushed white
xx	R. drumonium (H-3)	—Mauve, about 1 ft.
xxxx	R. euchaites (H-4)	—Woodland form of neriiflorum
xxx	R. Fargesii (H-4)	—Bluish pink
o	R. ferrugineum (H-2)	—The Alpine Rose
xxx	R. fictolacteam (H-3)	—Creamy white, large leaves
xxx	R. Fortunei (H-3)	—Pale pink, small tree
x	R. glaucum (H-4)	—Same as glaucophyllum
*	R. glischrum (H-4)	—Magenta-pink
xxxx	R. Griersonianum (H-4)	—Geranium-scarlet
x	R. heliolepis (H-3)	—Rosy purple, aromatic foliage

*	<i>R. hirsutum</i>	—Pink to near scarlet
	<i>R. hormophorum</i>	—Light rose, to 3 ft.
XXX	<i>R. impeditum</i> (H-2)	—Purplish blue, low
XX	<i>R. irroratum</i> (H-4)	—Flushed white
XXX	<i>R. keleticum</i> (H-3)	—Purplish crimson, very dwarf
XXXX	<i>R. leucaspis</i> (H-4)	—White, very early, 1-2 ft.
	<i>R. longesquamatum</i>	—Pink to rose, blotched crimson
XX	<i>R. luteum</i> (H-3)	—Yellow azalea
O	<i>R. macropyllum</i> (H-2)	—Purplish rose
XXX	<i>R. mallotum</i> (H-4)	—Dark crimson
	<i>R. Mariae</i>	—Lilac, azalea
	<i>R. Mariesii</i>	—Rose-purple, deciduous azalea
X	<i>R. maximum</i> (H-2)	—Rose purple to white
**	<i>R. melinanthum</i>	—Yellow, shrub, 6-8 ft.
**	<i>R. microgynum</i>	—Dull rose to black-crimson
	<i>R. monosematum</i>	—White, suffused pink
	<i>R. Morii</i>	—White flushed rose
XXXX	<i>R. moupinense</i> (H-4)	—White to pink, early
XXX	<i>R. mucronulatum</i> (H-2)	—Rosy purple, very early
XXXX	<i>R. neriiflorum</i> (H-5)	—Scarlet, 3-9 ft.
*	<i>R. niveum</i>	—Purple, large shrub
	<i>R. oporinum</i>	—Rose pink, to 6ft.
XXX	<i>R. oreotrephes</i> (H-3)	—Mauve, glaucous leaves
	<i>R. pholidotum</i>	—Rose to rose-purple
O	<i>R. polylepis</i> (H-3)	—Purple
O	<i>R. ponticum</i> (H-4)	—Purplish
XX	<i>R. praeevernum</i> (H-4)	—White, suffused rose
X	<i>R. pruniflorum</i> (H-3)	—Var. of Tsangpoense
**	<i>R. pseudoyanthinum</i>	—Purple
***	<i>R. puralbum</i>	—White, 8-15 ft.
XXXX	<i>R. racemosum</i> (H-2)	—Pinkish white, easy to grow
	<i>R. racemosum</i> , var. <i>oleifolium</i>	—Taller than above
XX	<i>R. reticulatum</i> (H-3)	—Deciduous, purple azalea
**	<i>R. riparium</i>	—Purple, 1-1½ ft.
XXXX	<i>R. russatum</i> (H-2)	—Blue purple, to 4ft.
	<i>R. Searsiae</i>	—White to mauve
***	<i>R. Simsii</i>	—Rose red, evergreen azalea
XX	<i>R. sperabile</i> (H-4)	—Scarlet, 3-6 ft.
XXXX	<i>R. strigillosum</i> (H-4)	—Crimson scarlet
XXX	<i>R. sutchuenense</i> (H-4)	—Rosy lilac
XXX	<i>R. tephropeplum</i> (H-4)	—Magenta rose
O	<i>R. triflorum</i> (H-3)	—Light yellow
**	<i>R. tsangpoense</i>	—Pink to crimson
**	<i>R. vernicosum</i>	—Pink, small tree
**	<i>R. virgatum</i>	—Mauve-pink, to 3 ft.
*	<i>R. Wallichii</i>	—Lilac, spotted rose
XXXX	<i>R. Wardii</i> (H-4)	—Yellow flowers, rounded leaves
XXXX	<i>R. yunnanense</i> (H-3)	—Pinkish, spotted red
**	<i>R. zaleucum</i>	—Pale rose

Azaleas

We have a rather large number of both the evergreen and deciduous types. Space limits us from listing all varieties so we are only listing representative samples in most groups. Azaleas offer almost as much variety as to size, color, and shape of both the flower and plant as do the so-called "true" Rhododendrons.



Evergreen and Semi-evergreen Types

Glenn Dale Azaleas

1 year (small) 75c

2 year \$1.00

3 year \$1.50

ALADDIN	—Pink, 5-6 feet, mid-April
ANCHORITE	—Rose pink, to 4 feet, late April
ANDROS	—Pink, 5-6 feet, May
ANTHEM	—Rose pink, 4-5 feet, mid-May
APHRODITE	—Pale rose pink, to 4 feet, mid-to late April
AVE MARIA	—Purple, 4-5 feet, mid-to late May
CADENZA	—White, ruffled, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
CASCADE	—White, to 4 feet, late April
CELESTIAL	—Deep rose pink, to 4 feet, late April-early May
CONSTANCE	—Rose, to 6 feet, late April
CONSUELA	—Rose, to 5 feet, late April
COPPERMAN	—Rose shaded orange, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
CORDIAL	—Pink with red blotch, to 4 feet, mid-May
CREMONA	—Rose, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
CYGNET	—White with yellow blotch, to 4 feet, early to mid-April
DESIRE	—Pink, to 5 feet, mid-to late April
DULCIMER	—Rose, to 5 feet, late April
ELIZABETH	—Rose, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
EUCHARIS	—White, to 3 feet, mid-May
EVEREST	—White, to 5 feet, early to mid-May
FAKIR	—Rose, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
F. C. BRADFORD	—Rose, compact, late April-early May
GAIETY	—Rose pink, to 5 feet, early May
GAWAIN	—Lavender, to 5 feet, early to mid-May
GEISHA	—White flaked with purple, to 6 feet, mid-April
HELEN CLOSE	—White, to 4 feet, early to mid-May
HOPEFUL	—Rose, to 6 feet, late April-early May
JEANNIN	—Rose, to 5 feet, mid-to late April
KASHMIR	—Rose, to 6 feet, mid-April
KATHLEEN	—Rose, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
KATINKA	—Rose pink, to 5 feet mid-April
LADY LOVE	—Rose pink, to 6 feet, late April

LITANY	—Purple, to 5 feet, late April-early May
LULLABY	—Rose, to 4 feet, late April
MADEIRA	—Deep rose pink, to 7 feet, late April
MANHATTAN	—Pink, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
MAVOURNEEN	—Pale rose pink, to 5 feet, mid-April
MEMENTO	—White, dwarf to 2 feet, mid-May
MERLIN	—Rosy lavender, to 5 feet, early to mid-May
NIAGARA	—White, not over 3 feet, mid-May
NOCTURNE	—Purple, to 5 feet, early to mid-May
NOVELTY	—White, to 4 feet, early to mid-May
OPERA	—Rose, to 5 feet, late April-early May
PALADIN	—Purple, to 5 feet, mid-to late May
PARADISE	—Rose, to 5 feet, late April-early May
PETER PAN	—Deep rose pink, to 5 feet, late April-early May
PINK STAR	—Rose, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
PIPPIN	—Pink, to 5 feet, late April
PIRATE	—Scarlet red, to 6 feet, late April-early May
PROGRESS	—Purple, to 4 feet, early to mid-May
PUCK	—White, to 5 feet, mid-May
QUEST	—Lavender pink, to 4 feet, mid-to late April
REGINA	—Deep rose pink, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
REMEMBRANCE	—Violet rose, to 5 feet, early May
ROSETTE	—Light purple, to 5 feet, mid-April to early May
SAGITTARIUS	—Pink, to 2 feet, late May-early June
SAMITE	—Pure white, to 7 feet, early April
SAMSON	—Rose, to 4 feet, mid-to late May
SEA FOAM	—White, frilled, to 3 feet, mid-May
SHIMMER	—White, to 5 feet, mid-May
STERLING	—Deep rose pink, to 2 feet, late May-early June
TREASURE	—Pale pink, 4-5 feet, late April
VINTAGE	—Pale purple, to 4 feet, late April
VIOLETTA	—Light purple, to 4 feet, mid-April
ZULA	—Purple, to 5 feet, late April



Gable Azaleas

1 year (small) 75c

2 year \$1.00

3 year \$1.50

CAMEO	—Soft pink, low, May
CHINOOK	—Salmon red, tall, May
CLARET	—Bronze claret red, low growing, mid-season
C 3 G	—Deep pink, tall, mid-season
ELIZABETH GABLE	—Salmon rose, medium height, late
LOUISE GABLE	—Salmon pink, double, compact, May
MILDRED MAE	—Lavender with red spots, low, May
ROYALTY	—Bright purple, medium height, May

Pericat Azaleas

1 year (small) 75c 2 year \$1.00 3 year \$1.50

Large White Small White Pink Light Red



Miscellaneous Azaleas

1 year (small) 75c 2 year \$1.00 3 year \$1.50

(Kaempferi)	ADDY WERY	—Deep orange-red
(Kurume)	CARDINAL	—Bright red, tall, mid-season
(Indicum)	J. T. LOVETT	—Rose, to 4 feet, late
(Vuyk)	JOHANN STRAUSS	—Violet red, deeper blotch
(Macraweha)	MACRANTHA	—Clear pink, single, late
(Arnold)	MELLO GLO	—Cerise-pink, tall, early
(Kaempferi)	MIKADO	—Rose, low growing, late
(Obtusum)	OBTUSUM	—Reddish lavender, to 2 feet, late
(Vuyk)	PALESTRINA	—(Wilhelmina Vuyk) White with blotch
(Yerkes)	POLAR BEAR	—White, single
(Yerkes)	ROSE BANNER	—Rose, single
(Vuyk)	SCHUBERT	—Violet red
(Sander)	VIVID	—Scarlet, low, dense, mid-season
(Indicum)	WARAIGISHI	—Deep rose, medium height, mid-season
(Yerkes)	WHITE BANNER	—White, spreading



Deciduous Types

Azaleas Mollis

Price: \$3.00 each

These deciduous Azaleas are raised from seed and come in shades of salmon and pink.



Knap Hill Specially Selected Seedlings

Price: \$3.50 each

These plants have somewhat more showy flowers than the mollis seedlings.

Knap Hill Named Variety Azaleas Propagated From Cuttings

Price: \$6.25 each

The following Azaleas have been propagated from varieties we purchased from the Knap Hill Nurseries in England in 1948, and are at least three years old.

The ratings given are our own and not A.R.S. ratings. However, they are based on the same system, xxxx for the best varieties.

xxxx	FLAMINGO	—Tall, vigorous, large flowers of a deep flamingo pink.
x	HOME BUSH	—Rather small deep rose pink, semi-double flowers.
xx	MRS. ANTHONY WATERER	—Tall bush, late blooming. Flowers medium size, light creamy yellow with an orange petal.
xxx	SANDPIPER	—Very vigorous. Flowers light ochre tinged with pink; orange blotch.
xxxx	TOUCAN	—Flowers light ochre, orange blotch on upper petal. Flowers large, not ruffled.
xx	WHITE THROAT	—Spreading, slow-growing plant. Flowers pure white, double, medium size.
xx	YAFFLE	—Deep orange-red.
xxxx	LAYER NO. 3	—Vigorous, rather spreading bush. Very light pink. Upper petal has some orange. R. occidentale characters in this flower. Flowers large, frilled.
xxxx	LAYER NO. 5	—Vigorous, rather tall. Buff yellow suffused with orange, buds quite reddish orange. Not ruffled.



English Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*)

The two varieties of English holly which we have been propagating most heavily are Rederly and Silvary. However, we do have plants of a number of other varieties in small quantities. These include **Firecracker, Harlequin or Golden Milkmaid, Wilsonii, Brownell Special, Bicolor, Golden King, and Escort (male)**. The non-variegated varieties are priced the same as Rederly and the variegated the same as Silvary.

REDERLY	—Deep rich green, ripens its berries early.	1 year - \$1.00 2 year - \$2.00 3 year - \$3.00
SILVARY	—Leaves have a white margin, foliage very attractive when arranged with Rederly.	1 year - \$2.00 2 year - \$3.00 3 year - \$4.00

Terms of Sale

TERMS: Net Cash. Washington residents add sales tax.

PRICES: F.O.B. Long Beach, Washington. Plants specially selected at the Nursery will be priced according to their value regardless of catalog price.

GUARANTEE: Our plants are guaranteed true to name but in no event will we be liable for more than the original purchase price. Any claims must be made within seven days of receipt of plants. It is mutually agreed that we will not be responsible for time or condition of delivery, and that our responsibility ceases upon delivery of the stock in good condition to the transportation company.

SALES: Subject to prior orders. No variety substitutions unless so instructed but it would facilitate prompt handling of orders if customers would indicate second choice in case first is not available. If we have to send a smaller size, the difference in price will be made up by refund or additional plants.

SHIPPING DATES: If there is a special date on which you would like to receive your order, let us know. Along the West Coast planting may be done at any time during Fall, Winter or Spring.

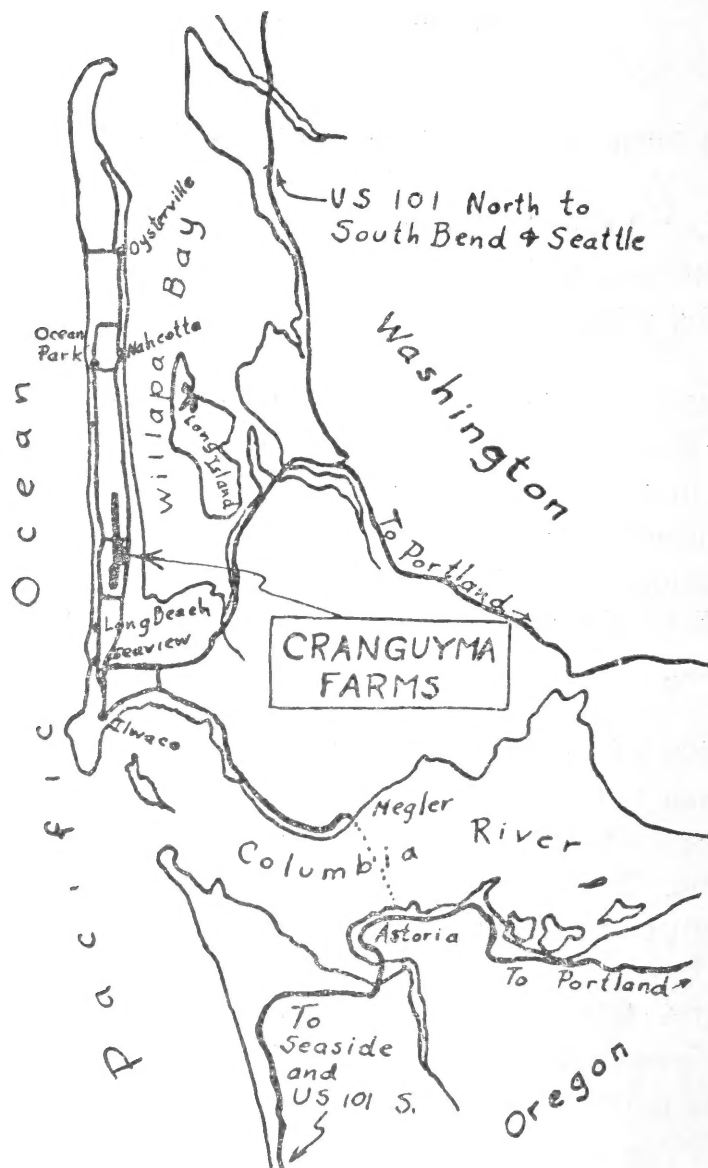
METHOD OF SHIPPING: Plants to be shipped will go by express collect, or in case of very small plants parcel post collect, unless other methods are specified.

WHOLESALE PRICES: We offer trade discounts to dealers.



Join the American Rhododendron Society

Membership dues of \$5.00 per year pay for Quarterly Bulletin. For information apply to American Rhododendron Society, Mrs. Ruth Hansen, secretary, 3514 N. Russett, Portland, Oregon.



ABOUT OUR FARM: Some 15 years ago the original work was started on Cranguyma Farms, now one of the large family owned farms of the country. The first work was done in establishing cranberry bogs and planting blueberries. Other small fruits and a garden area followed. Then in 1946 work was started on the Rhododendron and Azalea nursery which soon grew in size to form a separate division. It was decided to specialize in these fascinating plants rather than have a general nursery. In 1950 we decided to include the best of the English hollies in our nursery since our growing conditions are also ideal for holly.

In 1952 a modern plant was established to process various new types of cranberry and other berry products with emphasis on quality, not price. By 1953 we were harvesting about 1% of the national cranberry crop from the original 90 acres planted, and since that time we have increased our cranberry bogs by over 100 acres so that we are now harvesting 190 acres.

ABOUT OUR NAME: Many people ask what is the origin of our name Cranguyma (Cran-guy-ma). The "Cran" stands for our cranberries, "guy" is the first name of Guy Myers, and "yma" is Mrs. Myers' name, Amy, spelled backwards. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the founders and owners of the Cranguyma Farms.